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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

The first army of invasion is on its way to Cuba; it numbers 773 officers and 14,564 men, and is convoyed by sixteen warships. —— Yesterday morning the Spaniards at Guantanamo opened fire with artillery on the position taken by the marines; the guns were silenced by the American ships in the harbor; the camp of the marines was removed nearer to the ships. —— The War Department is making preparations for the second expedition of invasion; Charleston, Savannah and Fernandina are suggested as points of departure for this expedition. —— The disposition of the money appropriated by Congress to pay the claim of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Book concern was discussed in the Senate. —— Tommy Ryan defeated Tommy West in a twenty-round contest in New York. —— New York markets: Money on call was steady at 1½@1½ per cent., the last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton dull—middling 6 9-16c; flour quiet and 10@20c lower; wheat—spot easy, No. 2 red $1.00; corn—spot easy; No. 2 36¼c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine steady.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 13.

Temperature: 8 A.M.,80 deg.; 8 P.M., 80 deg.; maximum, 94 deg.; minimum, 74 deg.; mean, 84 deg.

Rainfall for the day, T; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, .30 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 1 foot.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Showers have been general throughout the cotton region and were particularly heavy in the Galveston, Little Rock, Memphis and Mobile districts. The temperature continues high. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: Ballinger, Tex., 2.40; Dublin, Tex., 1.84; Milan, Tenn., 1.56.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The pressure condition remains almost unchanged since morning; it being highest in the Southeast and lowest in the Lake regions.

Cloudy to partly cloudy weather prevails to-night over nearly all sections, except the Northwest, where it is clear. It is raining in Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, and light to heavy rains were general during the day east of the Mississippi valley. Thunder storms have been general in these sections also. High temperature is noted over all sections, with only slight changes during the past 24 hours. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) are reported: Raleigh, N. C., 1.40; Detroit, Mich., 1.68; Pittsburg, Pa., 1.32.

Port Almanac--June 11.

Sun Rises	4.41 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.16 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 34 M.
High Water at Southport	2.40 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	5.10 P. M.

Premier Sagasta is by profession a civil engineer, but there is nothing civil about the job he has in hand now.

The Christobal Colon and the rest of that bottled fleet had very little coal on when they ran into that bottle.

A contemporary remarks that "A little more than a year ago we were engaged in a campaign of silver and gold; now we are in the midst of a campaign of steel and lead." If the accounts be true there is a good deal of steal in it.

With bread at 25 cents a loaf in New York, according to a Havana editor, it is only a question of time when Spain will knock the stuffing out of the United States. Perhaps he thinks there will not be much stuffing to knock, which will make knocking easier. But who has been stuffing that simpleton?

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, has received 500 letters from men who want to be officers in a regiment now being raised. Most of them want to be colonels, but some are so anxious to serve that they would go as captains or lieutenants. It isn't easy to keep the Kentucky man down when he hankers to soar.

Mr. Hooley, of London, who a few years ago appeared and dazzled as a promoter of money-making schemes, and eclipsed Barney Barnato, went up as a meteor and came down as a busted rocket. After cutting a wide swath, he is bankrupt, owing millions of dollars. He got on all right until he undertook to float a Spanish loan, and that extinguished him.

Complaint is beginning to be made about depression in the cotton manufacturing industry of Japan. Are they beginning to pay the penalty of hopping over to the gold standard side?

Chief Aguinaldo, too, seems to be very much in it. He is a solemn, matter-of-fact sort of a fellow, who looks as if he would much more enjoy cracking a Spanish head than cracking a joke.

Great Britain is building a battleship—the Implacable—that will cost $20,000,000. The armor plate will cost $2,500,000 and the guns about as much. When it comes to battleships J. B. doesn't stint the dollars.

North Georgia will harvest wheat enough this year to bread the whole State, according to some of the papers in that province. This entitles the North Georgia farmers to the blue ribbon as level-headed fellows.

Premier Sagasta declines to accept responsibility for the smash up in the Philippines, or for Cervera's run in. There will be a good deal of dodging responsibility over there later on, and not much later, either.

A West Virginia man who went to Hagerstown, Md., to have a carbuncle cut from his back was very much surprised, as was also the doctor, when an old bullet dropped out, which had been shot into him during the late unpleasantness between the States.

There has been discovered in St. Louis a man with seven wives, and the strange thing about it is that he hasn't tried to enlist. There was a man in Indiana who had only two wives, and they had to put guards around the recruiting office to keep him out.

Ex-Senator Peffer has retired from the Pop party. He couldn't stand even pop and joined the Prohibitionists, who have nominated him for Governor. He will take his whiskers into the campaign, and that will give picturesqueness to it.

When asked if we should annex Hawaii Speaker Reed answered, "Some people prefer leprosy to yellow fever, but if I had to have both I would take the fever first." This is not orthodox Republicanism. The orthodox Republican will take anything in reach.

The Governor of Kansas says Hon. Jerry Simpson is more useful in Congress than he could be as a warrior. It seems from this that the Governor has not a very high opinion of Jerry's military dimensions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. W. Sanders—Probably.
Vollers & Hashagen—Provisions.
D.D.Cameron—Commissioner's sale.
Mrs. Ella Weill.—Receipt of life insurance.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

H. J. Bierman—Just received.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. W. G. Forlong was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. E. Royal, of Clinton, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. R. L. Goodman, of Greensboro, was here yesterday.

— Mr. Charles Strauss, of Richmond, was here yesterday.

— Miss Lizzie McMillan spent yesterday at Topsail Sound.

— Mr. S. M. King has returned from a visit to Seven Springs.

— Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thigpen, of Chadbourn, spent several hours in the city yesterday.

— Dr. L. W. Battle, of Durham, who has been on a visit to his son, Mr. Lee H. Battle, returned home yesterday.

— Mr. L. I. Moore, forermly of the A. C. L. offices, this city, but now of Greenville, is here to attend the Grand Lodge K. of P. He has a host of friends here who welcome him most heartily.

— Mr. M. Mashburn, of Cherokee Tribe No. 9, and Mr. J. R. Davis, of Eyota Tribe No. 5 Improved Order of Red Men, left yesterday for Elizabeth City to be present at the organization of the Grand Council I. O. R. M. for North Carolina.

— Mr. W. B. Cooper returned Sunday from New York, where he went to attend a meeting of the Wholesale Grocers' Association. The STAR regrets that in his absence he found it necessary to have an operation performed for throat trouble. He was not able to be at his store yesterday, but is improving and will soon be out.

Remember the Box for the W. L. I. Boys.

Pay day has not come yet and Sergeant Whitney says a box from home will be most welcome. They want tobacco and whatever else their good friends may bestow.

Here's hoping "the girls they left behind" will not forget them.

Mrs. Geo. G. Thomas will be happy to receive and forward contributions.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina to Convene in Wilmington This Evening.

WILL MEET IN CASTLE HALL.

Preparations of Committee on Entertainment—Officers of Grand Lodge—Programme for To-night—Parade of the D. O. K. K.

The Knights of Pythias' committee on entertainment of the Grand Lodge which convenes in Castle Hall at 8:30 o'clock to-night, have been the busiest people of all for the last day or so. And they haven't failed to put in some good work. Signs of what they have been doing are apparent to everybody who passes down Front street, for over the entrance on the first floor are the letters K. P. formed of twenty-eight electric lights, put in by the Wilmington Gas Light Company. These, with the emblem of the order, are artistically surrounded with wreaths of cedar. At night when the incandescent lamps are lighted the effect is exceedingly fine.

Going up into the hall it is noticed first that you have passed from a tropical region to one where the temperature is quite comfortable, the difference being in the cooling capacity of the two ceiling and three desk fans with which the hall is equipped. The decorators have been at work, too, though they haven't finished yet.

Enough has been done, however, to show that the work is being done carefully and with effect. The walls are artistically draped with flags, including the stars and stripes, the Cuban, English and German flags. Arrangements for providing cold drinks are to be found at the rear of the rostrum. The hall has a telephone—No. 435—put in by the Bell Company.

Col. W. J. Woodward is the chairman and Mr. J. J. Hopkins is the secretary of the Committee on Entertainment, which is composed as follows: Stonewall Lodge—J. R. Turrentine, J. J. Hopkins, W. H. Yopp and W. H. Howell; Clarendon—W. A. Willson, Jr., Walker Taylor, J. D. Nutt and H. W. Collins; Jefferson—J. T. Scott, H. E. Bonitz, E. H. Munson and Col. W. J. Woodward; Germania—F. Richter, J. W. Duls, John Haar and S. Behrends.

Knights Who Arrived Yesterday.

Some of the grand officers and representatives arrived yesterday. They are R. H. Rickert and J. E. Watts, Statesville; G. R. Pilkington and B. Nooe, Jr., Pittsboro; H. R. Ferguson, Waynesville; Bruce R. Payne, Morganton; W. W. Wilson, Raleigh; R. E. L. Cook, Tarboro; L. H. Moore, Greenville; Rev. P. R. Law, Lumber Bridge.

The Officers of the Grand Lodge

are E. A. Ebert, Winston, and C. A. Webb, Asheville, Supreme Representatives; R. H. Rickert, Statesville, Grand Chancellor; Thos. S. Franklin, Charlotte, Grand Vice Chancellor; D. A. McMillan, Fayetteville, Grand Prelate; John Ward, Raleigh, Grand Master of Exchequer; W. T. Hollowell, Goldsboro, Grand Keeper of Records and Seals; F. L. Bundy, Laurinburg, Grand Master-at-Arms; S. J. Welsh, Waynesville, Grand Inside Guard; J. L. Scott, Graham, Grand Outside Guard.

First Meeting To-night.

The Grand Lodge will convene to-night at 8.30 o'clock. The first business will be the conferring of Past Chancellor's degrees. Then Mr. Thos. D. Meares, of Stonewall Lodge No. 1, will deliver the address of welcome. The response will be made by Mr. J. E. Watts, Statesville. There will be other addresses at night, and the first business before the Grand Lodge Wednesday will be the election of officers.

Dramatic Order Knights Khorassan.

An interesting feature of the Grand Lodge's meeting will be the parade on to-morrow afternoon of the D. O. K. K., or the Dramatic Order Khorassan. The order stands in the same relation to the Knights of Pythias that the Ancient Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine does to Masonry and those who remember the amusing spectacle which the Mystic Shrine made here last Summer will know what to expect from the D. O. K. K. The only lodge of this branch of Pythianism in North Carolina is in Charlotte where Suez Temple No. 23 was organized last year, and the only Wilmington member of the temple is Col. W. J. Woodward, but a strong effort will be made to get more of the Wilmington Knights to join. The temple will give a sumptuous banquet to-morrow night.

At Stonewall Lodge.

Last night was the regular meeting night for Stonewall Lodge, and some of the visiting Knights were in attendance. They were royally entertained and their presence was a source of great pleasure to the members of Stonewall Lodge.

Recruits for Second Regiment.

Mr. Edwin Anderson McKoy with a squad of recruits, will leave here this morning for Raleigh by the Atlantic Coast Line. He has decided not to take all the men he enlisted, those not going with him being turned over to the Wilmington Light Infantry. The men whom Mr. McKoy will take with him will not be separated from one another, but will all go in the same company. There will be about enough to increase a company with 80 or 90 men up to the required strength. Mr. McKoy has worked hard in the enlisting of volunteers and deserves credit for his efforts.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.

Four Pairs of Shoes Probably Taken from Peterson & Ruff's Store Found Sunday.

Sunday afternoon four pairs of men's shoes were found hidden away under an unoccupied house adjacent to the residence of Mr. Edgar G. Polley, 912 Market street. They had never been worn. Three pairs were red patents and the other canvas. The boys were trying to catch a chicken for Mrs. Polley and followed it on the adjacent lot and under the house, where the basket of shoes was discovered.

Yesterday the shoes were turned over to Chief of Police Melton. Every clue to the guilty parties is being pushed, looking to the arrest of the guilty parties. It is thought that the shoes were taken from Messrs. Peterson & Ruff's shoe store some time Saturday night or Sunday. Access to the store was evidently gained by means of a ladder through a window in the second story.

THAT MANDAMUS CASE

Against County Treasurer Chadbourn to Be Heard at Noon To-day.

Noon to-day is the time set for hearing the mandamus against County Treasurer James H. Chadbourn, Jr., by Judge O. H. Allen. The case is to be heard in New Hanover court house. STAR readers will remember that this is a suit brought by the attorneys for the Democratic Board of County Commissioners to compel Mr. Chadbourn to honor the orders made upon the county treasurer by Col. Roger Moore as chairman of that board instead of the orders of Col. F. W. Foster as chairman of his board, who it is claimed have forfeited their right to the office of county commissioners by having accepted office as a board of education. It is expected that Judge Allen will arrive here sometime this forenoon.

WILLIAMS' REFRESHMENT STAND,

On the Shell Road Totally Destroyed by Fire Yesterday Morning.

Yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, a small frame building near the second toll house on the shell road, owned and occupied by Charles Williams as a refreshment stand, was discovered to be on fire. The building and contents were totally destroyed. Mr. Williams slept in a room a little removed from the main body of the house and did not wake until the flames were bursting into his room through the doors. He had no time to save any of his personal property. A quantity of oysters, beer, soda water and goods of that character were the principal stock in the store room. The loss is estimated at $300, with no insurance.

DISTINGUISHED RED MEN.

Great Incohence and Great Keeper of Records Coming Friday Night.

Next Friday night will be a notable one in the history of Eyota Lodge of Red Men, of this city. The occasion will be the visitation of Great Incohenee, Hon. Robt. T. Daniel, of Griffin, Ga., and Hon. Charles C. Connelly, Great Keeper of Records for the United States. They are now at Elizabeth City, taking part in the formation of the Great Council for North Carolina. Eyota Lodge has invited these distinguished Red Men to visit their lodge Friday night, and the invitation was accepted.

Wilmington Light Infantry.

At a meeting of the W. L. I., held last night, Capt. James told the company that First Sergeant D. T. Cronly had sent it a complete muster roll of Company K, Second regiment, North Carolina Volunteers. The roll will be framed and placed on the walls of the armory. The corrected list has recently appeared in the STAR.

Sergeant W. A. Whitney spent a good portion of yesterday at the armory enlisting recruits for Co. K. In the morning his hours were from 9 to 11.30; in the afternoon, from 3 to 5; and at night, from 8 to 10. He met with encouraging success and will be ready to leave with his men in a day or two. Only a few places are left vacant now.

Has Skipped the Town.

Pink Cowan, colored, for some time in the employ of Mr. Nathan Schloss at his livery and feed stable has skipped the town and Mr. Schloss finds himself short a few sets of harness, bridles, etc. Two sets of harness were recovered yesterday. Mr. Schloss will make an effort to bring Cowan back to the city and give him the benefit of the full penalty of the law. He has succeeded in locating him in a neighboring city.

The Dog Catcher Out.

Policeman George was out yesterday with the dog cart, netting untagged canines. He captured nineteen during the day. Several were redeemed during the day and others will be redeemed early this morning. Yesterday was the first day the dog-catcher has been out. All dogs caught yesday and not redeemed up to noon today will be killed about that hour.

Dance Every Friday Night.

A meeting of the house committee of Sedgeley Hall Club was held last night and it was decided to give a dance every Friday night at the Club. Capt. Harper will run a late boat for the convenience of the dancers. It is expected that the new move of the Club will be very popular.

LOCAL DOTS.

— It was awfully hot yesterday, but the weather bureau says the mercury did not go beyond 94.

Mr. Neal R. McGeachy, salesman for Mr. S. P. McNair, is quite ill at the City Hospital. He is suffering from a severe attack of fever.

— Sam Mackey, colored, was convicted of disorderly conduct yesterday in Justice Bunting's court. Judgment was suspended on payment of costs.

— Leon White, colored, was before Mayor Wright yesterday charged with disorderly conduct. He was convicted and a fine of $2.50 and costs imposed.

—Don't forget the excursion to Carolina Beach to-day by the congregation of St. Thomas' church. It will be hot in the city, but pleasant on board the Wilmington and at the Beach.

— There will be a rehearsal by the Second Regiment Band to-night preparatory for participation in the big parade by the Dramatic order Knights of Karasson in connection with the K. of P. Grand Lodge.

— A meeting of the boys who are to form the the new juvenile society for sport and improvement will be held to night at the Y. M. C. A. parlor. There will be a report from its committee appointed to select a name for the society.

— Some one as yet unknown, broke into the office of the Roanoke Chemical Company some time Sunday forenoon. Nothing of value has yet been missed. All money and other valuables were locked in the vault.

— At noon to-day W. B. McKoy Esq., as attorney for Mechanics Home Association, will sell at public auction a house and lot the property of Thomas W. Greer and wife, situated on Queen near the corner of Fourth and Queen steerts.

— Indications are that the excursion to Lake Waccamaw to-morrow by St. Andrews Presbyterian Sunday School will be well patronized. There are splendid picnicing grounds about the lake. The train will leave Front street depot at 9 A. M.

— Rev. A. D. McClure will take his Summer vacation during July. He has been invited to go to Ashville and supply Dr. Campbell's pulpit in the Presbyterian church there during that month. He has not yet decided whether he will do so or not.

— The trial of William Stevenson, colored, for assault with a deadly weapon upon his wife, Kate Stevenson, is again postponed, this time to to-morrow. The wife's injuries have not yet healed sufficiently to admit of her attendance upon the trial. The case is in Justice Bunting's court.

— The singing school under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association is progressing quite satisfactorily. A large list of students has been enrolled and much enthusiasm is manifested in the course. There is a session of the school every Tuesday night.

— The late Solomon C. Weill was insured for $10,000 with the Maryland Life Insurance Company, of which Capt. W. R. Kenan is the Wilmington agent. That this insurance company pays promptly will be seen from Mrs. Weill's receipt for the amount, which appears in another column.

— Cards have been issued announcing the marriage of Miss Catherine Agnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Torpy, to Mr. William H. Coleman, Wednesday, June 22, at 9:30 P. M. at St. Thomas' Pro-Cathedral. After the ceremony there will be a reception at the bride's residence, 413 North Third street.

Had a Duplicate Key.

The residence of Mrs. Dean, on Fifth street, between Orange and Ann, was entered some time Saturday night; at least a duplicate key was found hung in the lock in a door which had been unlocked. So far as reported, nothing has been missed from the house. The inmates of the house are at the Sound and the finding of the key was reported to Lieutenant Bender at the City Hall by Mrs. L. L. Pritchard. A policeman was detailed to keep a watch at the house for some time, but the thief did not return.

Wilmington Not So Warm.

It was pretty warm in these parts Sunday, but as a matter of fact the thermometer showed only 88 degrees when the heat was greatest. This was the lowest figure shown in the whole district. Charlotte had 90 degrees of heat; Greensboro, 91; Raleigh, 94; Weldon, 95; Florence and Lumberton, 97 each; Newbern, 98; Cheraw and Goldsboro, 100 each. Come to Wilmington always for endurable weather—in Winter or Summer.

Found a Clock.

Geo. W. Cole yesterday found a cabinet clock near the corner of Tenth and Castle streets. It was wrapped in a cloth, and was out in the middle of a vacant lot. The clock was turned over to the police, who think it probable that it is the clock stolen from Dr. Shepard. However, he has not identified it.

Leaves for Asheville.

Prof. M. C. S. Noble left last night on his way to the Teacher's Assembly in Asheville. He will stop over a day in Sampson county to deliver an address on teaching and after the Assembly he will go to Chapel Hill to take charge of the Summer School which he says promises to be a great success.

THE ORDER OF DRUIDS

Meeting of the Grand Grove of the States of North Carolina and Virginia.

OFFICERS AND DELIGATES.

Address of Welcome by A. J. Marshall of Linden Grove—Response by Noble Grand Arch Fitz Dietrich of Richmond, Va.

The Grand Grove of Druids met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at Odd Fellow's Hall. Noble Grand Arch Fitz Dietrich, of Richmond, and Grand Secretary James A. Lipscomb, of Manchester, Va., were at their posts. A. J. Marshall, Esq., of Linden Grove, No. 2, made an excellent address of welcome, which was appropriately responded to by Noble Grand Arch Fitz Dietrich.

Upon the calling of the roll the following officers and delegates were found present: Junior Past Noble Grand Arch Geo. Zeigler, of Wilmington; Noble Grand Arch Fitz Dietrich, of Richmond; Grand Secretary Jas. A. Lipscomb, of Manchester; Grand Treasurer J. W. Toney, of Manchester; Grand Outer Guard J. A. Redford, of Richmond; Grand Inside Guard J. W. Alley, of Manchester; Grand Marshal Otis E. Wells, of Richmond; R. B. Chandler, William Raabe, J. D. Morris, W. A. Growe. This does not include the delegates from Linden Grove, of whom there was a good number.

Besides routine business at the morning session the only business of public interest transacted was the election of officers which resulted as follows:

J. P. N. G. A. —Fitz Dietrich, Richmond.

N. G. A.—A. J Marshall, Wilmington.

D. G. N.—J. E. Redford Richmond.

G. S. —Geo. Zeigler, Wilmington.

G. T.—J. W. Toney, Manchester.

G. M.—Wm. Ropey, Richmond.

G. I. G.—G. W. Bornemann, Wilmington.

Grand Trustees—James A. Lipscomb and J. W. Alley, Manchester, and Otis E. Wells, Richmond.

In the afternoon the newly elected officers were installed and routine business was transacted.

After the Grove had adjourned a number of the Druids were taken on a wagonette party to Wrightsville Sound. They were delighted with the trip and say that they could not ask more cordial hospitality than has been extended them by the Wilmington Druids.

Some of the visiting Druids left last night. The remainder will go to-day. The Grand Grove will meet next time at Richmond, Va.

H. O. LAMBETH COMING.

He Plays Great Ball and Has Signed With the O. A. N. Team.

The O. A. N. base ball team is getting in splendid trim and the boys from Tarboro will have to look well to their laurels else they will be shut out entirely in the series of games to be played Thursday Friday and Saturday. Mr. Jas. M. Black yesterday received a letter from Mr. H. O. Lambeth, of Fayetteville, in which he accepts an offer by the O. A. N. club to play ball with them and said he would arrive here to-morrow evening to practice with the team for the coming games. Mr. Lambeth is quite an expert player. He was with the Tarboro team last year. He is quite an acquisition and completes a team of formidable players.

Mr. J. C. Shepard, the druggist, has offered a prize of ten soda fountain tickets to the first player on each side who makes a home run.

The club management has decided to make Thursday ladies' day, when all ladies will be admitted free.

Smallpox in Statesville.

Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker returned yesterday from Statesville, where he was sent by Surgeon General Wyman to investigate supposed cases of smallpox. He found that there were eleven cases, all colored. Of these eight had recovered. After he had finished his inspection he heard of two other cases. He says there will probably be other cases, but he does not think the disease will become epidemic.

Returning from Statesville, Dr. Wertenbaker came by way of Raleigh and visited the Wilmington boys in camp. He found them in good shape and well satisfied with their surroundings.

Installed as Pastor.

Sunday Rev. James S. Thomas was installed as pastor of the Pike Presbyterian Church. Rev. Geo. W. McMillan preached the installation sermon and propounded the constitutional questions. Elder Louis H. Moore, of Burgaw, and Rev. P. C. Morton, of this city, also participated in the service. Rev. Mr. Thomas now has the pastoral care of churches at Pike, Burgaw, Mt. Williams, Hopewell, Topsail, Keith and Maple Hill.

Very Useful Map.

The STAR is under obligations to Mr. W. N. Cronly, special agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, for one of the best maps of the West Indies and Philippine islands that has yet been published. Its usefulness is increased by a complete list of the cities and their population which appears on the margin.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Members Evidently Much Discouraged By Action of the Board of Aldermen.

There was a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday. All the members except Mr. Chadbourn were in attendance. No matters of especial interest were acted upon. The communication from the Produce Exchange in regard to the lowering of the sewer pipes which empty into Princess street, so that they will be below the low tide water line was reported and the secretary instructed to acknowledge the receipt of it. No action was taken. It can be inferred from expressions by members of the Board of Health that the recent action of the Board of Aldermen in opening the Princess street dock after it had been closed by order of the Board of Health, for sanitary reasons, has thrown quite a damper upon the Board of Health in the matter of enacting and inforcing sanitary measures.

NEWS FROM MAXTON.

Barn and Stock Destroyed—Copious Showers—Maxton Guards—Building and Loan Association.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

MAXTON, N. C., June 13th.

Lightning struck and burned the barn of Mr. A. M. McKinnon Sunday afternoon together with two horses, three mules and large quantities of hay and oats, besides farming implements. The loss is estimated at $2,000.00 with only $150.00 insurance. Mr. McKinnon is one of the largest farmers in the vicinity of Maxton.

Copious showers yesterday broke the threatened drought and everything looks bright on the farms now.

Captain Jones, of the Maxton Guards, having been appointed chaplain of Second regiment, and Second Lieut. R. P. Johnson having resigned, G. B. Patterson, Esq., has been elected captain and sheriff Geo. B. McLeod second lieutenant. The Guards are trying to recruit to the war strength, so that they may be ready for the next call. Maxton already has eight or ten in the Second regiment.

The old directors were re-elected at the meeting of the stockholders of the Maxton Building and Loan Association last week. This association still holds its own, and as to profits and usefulness, compares favorably with the largest of the State.

Returned From Florida.

Mr. John F. McNair returned yesterday from Florida where he has been for several weeks looking after his turpentine interests. He says the people down in Florida are seeing a good deal of the war, at least they cannot fail to be impressed by the extensive movements of troops and supplies. At Phœnix, the little town on the Plant System where Mr. McNair spent a good part of his time, there was over a week when trains were passing at the rate of one to every twenty minutes. Some had troops, while others had supplies and everything else needed by soldiers in camp.

St. Andrew's C. E. Society.

There will be an important meeting of the St. Andrew's Christian Endeavor Society at the residence of Mr. P. Heinsberger, on Third street, to-night. It is probable that action will be taken as to whether the society will send delegates to the annual convention of the International United Society of Christian Endeavor, which convenes at Nashville, Tenn., July 7th to 12th. It is very probable that the St. Andrew's Society will be represented. There are only two Christian Endeavor Societies in the city. The other one is connected with the work in Immanuel Presbyterian Church.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUNE 13TH, 1898.

$10,000

Received of the

Maryland Life Insurance Co.

Of Baltimore. Ten thousand dollars in full payment of all claims and demands under policy No. 8873, terminated by the death of Solomon C. Weill. Witness my hand and seal.

MRS. ELLA WEILL, Administratrix.

SEAL.

In presence of E. K. Bryan, N. P. je 14 1t

Probably

TO-DAY ONLY I WILL TELL YOU

Fox River Butter for 21c a lb.

Why go away for your health when you can be completely cured at home by using two cases of

JACKSON SPRING WATER!

Orders taken for same by

S. W. SANDERS.

je 14 tf

Thos. W. Greer, Administrator of W. E. Greer, deceased,
vs.
E. J. Greer et al.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in the above entitled action, the undersigned Commissioner will on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, expose for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot of land, to-wit: Beginning at the southwestern intersection of Queen and Fourth streets, runs thence southwardly with the western line of Fourth street 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Queen street 33 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Fourth street 66 feet to the southern line of Queen street, thence eastwardly with said southern line of Queen street 33 feet to the beginning.

DAN. D. CAMERON, Commissioner.

June 13, 1898.
je 14 4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We Want Your Trade.

We offer at First Cost to Cash Buying Customers,

Meats,
D. S. Ribs,
D. S. Bellies,
D. S. Plates, &c.

Bacon,
Hams, Picnic, &c.

Flours,
STOCK'S BEST PATENT
Q. Q. Q.

Cigars,
Union League Cubas,
Cuban Blossoms,
Henowus,
Topical Twist-head.

Grain,
Corn, Oats, Hay, Meal.

Vollers & Hashagen,
PROVISIONERS,
je 14 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

SEND US
Your Orders for
Flour, Coffee, Meal,
Corn, Oats, Hay,
MEAT, &c.
AND GET
BOTTOM PRICES.
D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer.
je 12 tf

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION
TO CAROLINA BEACH,
Tuesday, June 14th,
Under the auspices of St. Thomas' Congregation. Hot dinner consisting of Beefsteaks, Chops, Vegetables, etc., will be served for 50 cents.
Boats leave Wilmington regular schedule. Tickets regular prices.
Col. F. W. Kerchner, M. O'Brien, Thomas Torpy, Jas. Madden, Rev. C. Dennen, committee. je 13 1t

Carolina Beach and Southport
STEAMBOAT LINE.
Following Schedule in Effect After Wednesday, June 8.
Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 8 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 8.15 P. M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Leave Wilmington, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 8.30 P. M.
Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.
Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 P. M.; Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 P. M.
9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.
Fare on 8.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.
J. W. Harper.
je 8 tf

EXCURSION
To Waccamaw Lake
By St. Andrew's Presbyterian Sunday School.
Wednesday, June 15th.
Train leaves Front street Depot at 9 A. M.
Returning leaves Lake at 5 o'clock.
Tickets—Adults, 50c; Children, 25c.
For sale by C. W. Yates & Co. and J. Hicks Bunting. sa tu je 26

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 1ST, 1898.
Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.35, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.
Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 2.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid. GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT, Superintendent. my 31 tf

The Summer School for Teachers.
The University Summer School for Teachers will begin on June 21st, and last one month in the University buildings. The most famous teachers in America have been engaged as instructors. Chapel Hill is a delightful summer resort and many teachers are already there resting in the shade of the majestic oaks, with the privileges of the library and campus. One first-class fare for the round trip has been authorized on all railroads. Tickets to be on sale from June 18 to July 12, good returning until July 21st. je 12 2t

NOTICE!
By authority vested in me by the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover County, I hereby advertise for sealed bids for painting the bridge across Smith's creek and the iron fence about the new County Court House. Bids must be sent to me as early as possible, and work must be done in a manner satisfactory to myself. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. F. W. FOSTER, Chairman.
je 7 tf

SPRING FELT HATS?
STRAW HATS
That will become you and make you comfortable and stylish? Then go to
HAMME, THE HATTER,
my 26 tf 26 North Front street.

HOTEL STEWART.
Rates $2.00 Per Day, According to Location.
West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.
feb 25tf Goldsboro, N. C.

Mrs. W. E. Mayo
HAS OPENED THE
Ocean View Hotel
For the season, where she is prepared to serve her guests as formerly. WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL. Special rates to families. je 2 1m

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 14, 1898

A BROADER POLICY.

We published an article a few days ago on the gratifying exhibit of our exports of manufactures for ten months of the current fiscal year, gratifying in two respects; first, because the total was the largest in our commercial history, and second, because for the first time in our history the exports of manufactured articles exceeded the imports. This is as it should be, but there should be more of it. As a commercial nation we should lead the world and if a broad, liberal policy be pursued we will. That broad, liberal policy means that we depart from the protective idea and adopt a tariff policy for revenue only. The fact that even with the present protective tariff, which imposes duties on raw materials as well as on manufactured articles, our manufacturers were able to increase their foreign trade, and compete with the manufacturers of other countries, shows clearly that they do not need tariff protection. If they, while compelled to pay duties on raw materials, could compete with foreign manufacturers who had no such duties to pay, isn't it apparent that they could have much more easily competed if they had no such duties to pay? Isn't it quite apparent, too, that if our manufacturers can enter foreign markets and successfully compete with foreign manufacturers there is no danger that these foreign manufacturers could enter this market and successfully compete with them?

There is no reason in the world why our people should go abroad to buy either cotton or woollen goods, or iron or steel, or plain silks, for we export all these, with the exception perhaps of silks, for which we find a sufficient market at home. Being the producers of the bulk of the cotton of the world, we ought to lead the world in the manufacture of it, and some day will, for other nations which are compelled to import the lint cannot compete with us however cheap their labor may be. "Cheap" labor is not always the most profitable. The labor-saving machinery of this country, in the hands of intelligent operatives who understand it, makes American labor the cheapest in the world, if the results are taken into consideration. It is this labor saving machinery which enables the American manufacturer to compete with the world, although on the average he pays his workmen a higher rate of wages than the same class of workmen in other countries receive.

And so on the American farm. Our farmers can ship wheat and meats to Europe and sell them for less than the European farmers can, because with their machinery they can cultivate and harvest larger crops, not larger crops per acre, but more acres. Farm labor is cheaper in Europe than it is in this country, but the use of machinery more than offsets the cost of labor and the larger yield of the European acre.

We will always find a market for our surplus grain in Europe, unless they should have very full crops there and our surplus be more than ordinarily large, or the crops of Argentina, which now ships heavily to Europe, should be large enough to interfere. Our export business both of farm products and of manufactures has been handicapped by the protective tariff, which has stimulated the growing of cotton and of wheat in other countries and has thrown obstacles in the way of our manufacturers in building up trade in other countries.

Great Britain had a protective policy which she adhered to as long as she thought it was beneficial, but when she came to the conclusion that there was no longer need of it, and that the country would prosper more without it, she abandoned it and adopted free trade, and England is to-day the great commercial nation of the world. Germany is gaining on her, but this is not on account of her free trade but because the Germans pursue better methods and have built up a reputation for making better goods, the English manufacturers presuming, perhaps, too much on the markets they have and therefore becoming careless and giving their German rivals that advantage over them.

It may not be practicable even if it were advisable for us to come down to a free trade basis but it is practicable for us to so modify our tariff system as to put it upon the basis of a tariff for revenue, and so adjust it that the articles of luxury, or those which the wealthy fancy and import, would pay the larger part of the duties. There are certain classes of goods which will doubtless continue to be largely imported because they are not extensively manufactured in this country, and for that reason they should be freely taxed compared with other goods, for the double reason of making them pay their just proportion of revenue, and to stimulate the manufacture of those classes of goods in this country.

With a reasonable modification in our tariff system, such as the reductions of duties to a revenue basis, and the repeal of duties on raw materials, the way would be opened for a great expansion of business.

While the reduction of duties could not materially affect our manufacturers who have demonstrated their ability to compete with manufacturers of other countries, putting raw materials on the free list would enable them to compete that much the more easily, for their foreign competitors would practically have no advantage over them then in the matter of maufacturing. With the ground that our manufacturers have steadily gained, it is possible for them to extend their conquests into new fields with the adoption of a broader and more liberal policy in dealing with other nations, and the removal, as far as possible, of the Chinese wall that has done so much to keep us out of the markets of the world.

MINOR MENTION.

Some years ago when efforts began to introduce corn into Europe as a substitute for wheat a Mr. Murphy was sent to give information as to its food properties and to show the various ways in which it could be prepared for the table. He met with considerable success, but it was not until 1892 that the shipments became large enough to encourage the belief that corn had established itself in the markets over there. That year we exported 75,000,000 bushels, last year 177,000,000 bushels, with a prospective large increase for this year. Here is an increase of something over 100,000,000 bushels within six years, and the steadiness with which the increase has been made gives assurance that it will continue until the exports reach 250,000,000 or 300,000,000 bushels annually. This is a good thing for this country, but it is a better thing for Europe for to us it means only a market for some more of our surplus corn but to Europe it means a palatable, nutritious article of food which at the prices asked will put it within the reach of the people who cannot afford to buy wheat bread. In this country corn flour sells at about one-third the price of wheat flour, and ought to sell at about the same proportionate rates on the other side of the sea.

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If Spain had as many ships on the water as she has on paper, and the men on them could be depended upon to hit something smaller than the sea, she would be a formidable power to contend against. With one fleet at the bottom of Manila bay, another bottled up and corked in the harbor of Santiago, and part of another hiding in the harbor of San Juan, and the remaining one fooling around at or in sight of Cadiz, we have reports every day of Spanish war ships sailing in some direction, to strike that long impending, surprise-taking blow. The latest is that supplies of ammunition are to be sent to Gen. Blanco under a strong convoy of war ships, in which there is about as much truth as there was in the reports of those fleets which had been dispatched to shell our northern coast cities, and to do Admiral Dewey up at Manila. If the Spanish war directors had any idea of doing those things they would not have been sending out advance notices so far ahead, to put this Government on guard and put some more big-gun shooters in the vicinity of Havana, which would doubtless be glad to meet and give a warm welcome to those Spanish warships with their convoys of ammunition, which would come in quite handy. Spain has long since abandoned the hope of holding Cuba and has no idea of sending any of the few warships she has left into Cuban waters.

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We do not know whether Brigadier General Arnold has any spite against the First North Carolina Regiment, now in camp at Jacksonville, Fla., or not, but the fact that he took occasion in a public order to arraign this regiment on grave charges, without inquiring as to what foundation there maybe for any or all of these charges, looks as if he had. It seems to us that fair play and justice to the men of the regiment would have suggested the propriety of ascertaining whether there was any truth in the charges before officially made public and thus far officially endorsed. This is the view that Col. Armfield took of it when he as publicly requested the authority for the charges, upon which he will doubtless insist not only as a matter of justice to his regiment, but to his State and to himself, for if they be not slanderous (which they surely are) they are a disgrace to the regiment, to the State and to him as the commanding officer. But if they be true, while they are as disgraceful to the regiment, they are a reflection upon the Government in whose service the regiment is, for men who are fed as they should be, neither rob, nor beg in the streets. Only utter demoralization or abject want make men steal or beg, and if soldiers in camp have become reduced to that, the cause ought to be looked for higher up. We know the men in camp have been subjected to a very severe ordeal, but we didn't think it as severe as that; but in justice to our men and to those who take an interest in and are proud of them, we trust that Col. Armfield will not let this matter rest until he gets at the bottom of it and finds whether it is Brigadier General Arnold or some one else who is doing the slandering.

Commodore Schley — Sly — isn't the first bold, sly American Admiral Cervera has encountered. When, as a young lieutenant, he was attached to the Spanish legation at Washington he had a pet white monkey. A young lady in his boarding house took a fancy to the monkey and asked Cervera for it. He thought he would bluff her, and told her she could have the monkey if she would kiss him next morning in the dining room in the presence of all the boarders. Then he felt sure that his monkey was safe. Next morning when he stepped into the dining room a pair of arms encircled his neck and a pair of plump lips planted a reverberating kiss plump on his cheek. He got the kiss, she got the monkey, and then he discovered that it was not safe to monkey with Americans.

TWINKLINGS.

— Ned—"Have you heard that infernal Snobleigh talk about his family tree?" Grace—"Yes; it's grown to be quite a chestnut."—*Harlem Life.*

— "You speak," said a fond mother, "about people having strength of mind, but when it comes to strength of don't mind, my son William surpasses anybody I ever knew."—*Tit-Bits.*

— Mistaken in His Man: Wallace—"And did you make him eat his words?" Hargreaves—"No. He turned out to be one of those fellows who would rather fight than eat."—*Chicago Enquirer.*

— Tommy—"Come, Bridget, play with us. We're playing soldier." Bridget—"G'wan, yez little imp. Oi ain't no soldier." Tommy—"No, Bridget, but you're a red cross nurse."—*Harper's Bazar.*

— Mr. C.—"I was reading to-day in the paper that during the last century one hundred lakes in Tyrol have disappeared." Mrs. C.—"I shouldn't wonder a bit. You know these tourists will take away almost anything they can find."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— Frudite.—"Of course, you are thoroughly familiar with Shakepeare's works," said Prof. Joggins to Mr. Centralia, president of the Chicago Literary Society. "Certainly, professor," replied Mr. Centralia. "I can read Shakespeare in the original."—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

— Patriotism and Business: "I like this pattern well enough," said the customer, who had dropped in to look at some ginghams, "but I'm afraid the colors will run." "Run, ma'am!" indignantly answered the salesman. "Red, white and blue? They never run!" Whereupon the woman with the flag pinned to her jacket, bought forty-three yards.—*Chicago Tribune.*

— Trundle Bed Patriotism—It happened during the severe storm of Wednesday night. The little fellow was awakened by the sound of the thunder and the wind and the rain, and after listening to it a minute he called out in an anxious tone: "Mamma! Oh, mamma!" "What is it dear?" was the reply. "What do you suppose Sampson is doing in all this storm?"—*Chicago Evening Post.*

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— An early adjournment will enable the Republican members to get into the work of explaining to their constituents how necessary their re-election is to the successful conduct of the war.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— If this country should ever become involved in another war, it is safe to say that it will be more prepared for it than it was at the outbreak of the present hostilities. Certainly such "trifles" as ammunition, arms, clothing, shoes, tents, etc., will not be lacking.—*New York Commercial, Ind.*

—— The shifting of the capital of China from Pekin to Sian-fu evidently marks another step in the disintegration of the ancient empire. The prospect now is that, within a few years at farthest, China will be an insignificant inland empire, all is important seaboard provinces being held by other nations.—Philadelphia *Ledger, Ind.*

—— Russia practically admits that the Philippines are ours. Application to the American Consul at Odessa for certificates of ownership of steamers which are expected to stop at Philippine ports is practical evidence of this. Russia, therefore, is the first European power to recognize American dominion in the Orient.—*Philadelphia Press, Rep.*

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— High Point *Enterprise:* Mr. Will Hammond, of Archdale, found a terrapin yesterday on which the name of "Grant 1864" was cut. Mr. Hammond cut the name of "Dewey 1898" on it and turned it loose.

— Greensboro *Telegram:* Saturday morning about 10 o'clock the eighteen months old little boy of Mr. Harper J. Elam in some way managed to get hold of a bottle of carbolic acid, and before it was discovered had drunk a portion of its contents and spilled the rest of its clothing. It is not known how much of the fiery fluid the little fellow swallowed, but little hope is entertained for his recovery.

— Greensboro *Record:* Nat. Borum, a prominent young farmer who lived about three miles north of Ruffin, was killed by the train on the Southern Railway last Friday night. Mr. Borum's sisters were attending a party at a neighbor's house and he went to see them home. Having on his working clothes he waited for them on the outside, seating himself on the railroad track. It is supposed that he went to sleep, and so was crushed by the cars.

—Charlotte *Observer:* Mr. J. S. Blake, came in Sunday night from Maxton with news of a serious loss sustained by Mr. A. M. McKinnon a prominent farmer of that section, by fire from lightning yesterday. During a severe storm which broke over Maxton and vicinity in the afternoon, lightning struck Mr. McKinnon's barn, setting it on fire. The building was soon in flames. Three horses and three mules perished in the flames. The farming impliments and roughness in the barn were also destroyed. The loss is about $1,500.

—Oxford *Ledger:* The two Mormon Elders who have been at work in the county for some time ventured to preach in Oxford Tuesday afternoon in front of the court house. One of them stood on a goods box and delivered a sermon in a clear voice, reminding us of the Salvation Army expounders of the Word. There was nothing new or particularly impressive in his sermon as it was largely made up of quotations from the Bible. He referred to polygamy in Utah, and that the Mormon church had renounced it and was abiding by the laws of the land. There were very few present to listen to the sermon

— Henderson *Gold Leaf:* In the case of the State against Robert Hays, tried at last week's term of court, the defendant was acquitted on the ground of self-defence. Hays it will be recalled was charged with killing Jos. Dement about seven years ago, after which he ran away and eluded apprehension until about six weeks ago. It developed at the trial that Hays struck Dement with a rock while the latter was in the act of cutting him with a knife—in fact he had cut his clothing to pieces and was still pursuing him when the fatal blow was struck. Dement lived several days after he was hit on the head with the rock. Hays ran away through being illy advised. He was nothing but a boy, being only about seventeen years old at the time, and thinking the best thing for him to do was to leave the country, he did so.

Bismarck and the English.

I can well remember the impression I always carried away when the subject of England has cropped up in conversation with Germany's great ex-chancellor. Having previously been fairly well acquainted with the unfriendly part English statesmanship had often played in its dealings with Bismarck, the even violent—at times personally offensive—language used by more than one English diplomatist in his published reminiscences with regard to him, I should not have been surprised to hear Prince Bismarck give vent to some strong expressions in return. But, although I was present on several occasions when the prince frankly conversed about England and the English—sometimes before company, at other times when I have been quite alone with him in the woods of Varzin—I cannot recollect one single word which betrayed the faintest suspicion of dislike or bitterness on his part. On the contrary, it has often struck me with surprise that after what Bismarck's irritable nervous system must have suffered from time to time at hands which were decidedly "English" he should still retain such a large amount of good natured—I had almost said extravagant—appreciation of England and the English.—Sidney Whitman in Harper's Magazine.

Changing Pork to Fish.

How does a Buddhist fisherman justify his trade? By arguing, says Mr. Young, that he does not kill his fish, but only draws it out of the water, after which the fish dies a quite natural death. We know a better story than that of Mohammedan lascars on the eastern steamship lines. No good Mohammedan eats pork, but your Moslem lascar has acquired a belief in the transubstantiating virtues of sea water, so he hooks his chunk of pork to a line, tosses it overboard and, after a reverent pause, begins to haul in, hand over hand, to his nasal, slow chant: "Jao suar! Idhar ao machee!" which being interpreted means: "Away pig! Come along, fish!" Experience has proved the practical efficacy of this rite.—London News.

She Might.

"There is one thing you don't have to do anyhow," growled Mr. Wipedunks through the lather that covered his face as he proceeded to strop his razor. "You're always complaining about your hardships. You ought to be mighty thankful you haven't got a beard to bother you."

"I don't know about that," replied Mrs. Wipedunks. "If I was a bearded lady, I believe I could make a better living for this family than you're making."—Chicago Tribune.

Chronic Dyspepsia Cured.

AFTER suffering for nearly thirty years from dyspepsia, Mrs. H. E. Dugdale, wife of a prominent business man of Warsaw, N. Y., writes: "For 25 years, I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and a weak stomach. The lightest food produced distress, causing severe pain and the formation of gas. No matter how careful of my diet I suffered agonizing pain after eating. I was treated by many physicians and tried numerous remedies without permanent help. Two years ago I began taking Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and Nervine. Within a week I commenced improving, and persisting in the treatment I was soon able to eat what I liked, with no evil effects I keep them at hand and a single dose dispels any old symptoms."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address: DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

Prof. Schultz's Dyspepsia cured by Dr. MILES' PAIN PILLS. "One cent a dose."

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's PAIN PILL CURE All PAIN. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. Change.

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WHERE SHE FAILS.

The Woman Drummer Is Clever, but She Can't Take a Drink.

The woman "drummer" has been abroad in the land for a number of years, but no wail seems to go up from the legitimate knight of the grip. He doesn't, like some of his brothers, cry out that women are robbing him of employment, lowering salaries and making havoc generally. His self satisfaction is still as conspicuous as his scarfpin, and nothing but a Cheshire cat could equal his radiant smile. The fact is he feels quite serene. His position is impregnable, and he knows it.

Of course there are sporadic cases of the woman drummer, but there is no danger of an epidemic. A good many women are on the road selling light lines of goods, laces, gloves, veiling, things that can be handled in small sample cases, but when it comes to heavier goods a woman is at a disadvantage. She hasn't the strength to handle the samples and do the packing. One large dry goods house in New York has a saleswoman who travels as far west as Portland and San Francisco and has made a splendid record, but she has a man with her as assistant. He attends to the packing and all that side of the work, and she furnishes the brains. That makes a good combination, but there is no use in hiring two people to do one good man's work, and it is cheaper to send out a man with strength plus brains.

"We have tried putting women on the road," said the junior partner of a prosperous New York house, "but we have given it up. They talked well, and they knew their goods, but we found that they did not impress the trade favorably, particularly in the small towns. Then they couldn't stand the work. They hadn't the strength to put up with the life as men do. One strikes pretty rough living in some little places, especially in the west, and it takes an ostrich to digest the food and a pachyderm to sleep in the beds at some of the hotels. Of course there's a good deal of hard traveling on poor trains, and a woman feels that more than a man. You see, she can't hunt up a jolly fellow in the smoker and put in the time swapping yarns and playing cards.

"Then it seems to play the deuce with a woman's nerves to be everlastingly catching trains. Why, there was one nice girl who traveled for a Chicago house two years ago. She sold lots of goods too. Her employer bragged to me about her when he was down here and said she was worth any two men he had out. This winter he came on again, and one day when we were lunching together he asked me if I remembered about the girl who traveled for him. I said I did, and he told me that she went along all right for nearly a year and never complained about anything; said she liked the work and had her salary raised twice. Then, one day last spring, the firm got word from a hotel man in Denver that she was very ill there at his hotel. They sent her sister out to her; but, do you know, that girl had gone completely to pieces all of a sudden. Her mind has been wrong ever since, and the queer thing about it is that she is always wild about catching some train and making connection. She doesn't rave about anything else. I suppose that was one of the things that wore on her nerves most, and it stuck in her mind.

"You see, that story goes to prove what I've been saying—that women haven't the physical endurance for the road business."

Just at that moment a vision behind a red tie and a diamond scarfpin drifted into the office.

"That's one of our traveling men," said the member of the firm. "Johnson, here's a reporter who wants to know something about the women who do your work better than you do."

The smile spread. "Bless their hearts!" said Johnson, with airy good nature. "They're all right, only they belong somewhere else! We don't need to worry about their taking our jobs. They can talk, and they are clever, but they can't line up at a bar and take a drink with a customer, and there's no selling goods at a profit if you leave out that ceremony."—New York Sun.

Fatal Hesitation.

Miss Cuddlethwaite—If you could have everything you want in this world, what would you wish for first?

Mr. Addemup—Let me see. I hardly—

Miss Cuddlethwaite—Oh, if it's necessary to think about it we may as well go to reading the papers.—Chicago News.

A Difference In Children.

Mrs. Greene—What bad behaved children those are of the Briggs'! It was disgraceful the way they fought over the last piece of cake at the table last evening.

Mrs. Browne—That's queer. My children never begin quarreling till the last piece is gone.—Boston Transcript.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on R. R. BELLAMY, druggist, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded. †

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house; the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars, and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he he is getting poorer. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

HER LATCHKEY EXPERIENCE.

Adventure That Befell Her the First Time She Made Use of It.

It was her first experience with a latchkey, and it wouldn't open the door, try as she would. Presently a man passing along the silent street hesitated, looked at her for a moment, and ascended the steps. If he had spoken to her, she would have screamed. As he didn't speak, she screamed anyway.

Two seconds later that obstinate door was flung violently open, and the entire family, in varying stages of negligee attire, precipitated themselves upon her and the front steps. Several masculine members of the family seized the intruder, who was actively engaged in making peculiar and wordless gestures, and dragged him into the glare of the hall lamp.

"What did he do to you?" "What's the matter?" "Call the police!" and sundry kindred exclamations rent the air of the hallway and were hurled at the head of the offender, and it was some time before the unintentional cause of all the disturbance was able to make his unoffending voice heard at all.

"I board next door to you," he managed to whisper hoarsely at last, "and I saw the young lady couldn't open the door, so I was going to offer assistance when she screamed. And I've such a beastly sore throat that I couldn't speak loud enough to make you hear when you fell upon me."

Explanations were in order promptly and forthwith, and the episode ended peacefully, but it will be many a day before the heroine of it will venture out alone at night again, and the new boarder next door hasn't done a single thing toward extending the acquaintance begun so inauspiciously.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Sunday Superstitions.

It is worthy of note how strong was the old time superstition against other secular employment on the day that should be "kept holy." Strange were the divine punishments inflicted upon the sinner who should dare to do servile work on that day. At one place in England a carpenter who made a peg and a weaver who remained at his web after 12 o'clock on Saturday night were each smitten with the palsy. A man baked a cake at Nasurts in the early hours of Sunday, and it bled all of that day. A miller who kept his mill going on Sunday was obliged to stop because of the blood that flowed from between the stones. It is even recorded that to save a man's life on that day was worldly employment, therefore a sacrilege. A Tewkesbury Hebrew fell into a sink on the Sabbath, and so great was his reverence for the day that he would not permit himself to be drawn out. That was on a Saturday. The following day the good Earl of Gloucester would not permit the man to be taken out because it was his Sunday. Between the two the unfortunate man remained in the sink till Monday. He was dead long before that time.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, and is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents a bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¾
Standard		@	7¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	7	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	6¾	@	6¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	6¼
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	53
Virginia Meal		@	53
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	3 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔			
Low grade		@	4 50
Choice		@	5 75
Straight		@	6 25
First Patent		@	7 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	51
Car load, in bags—White		@	53
Oats, from store		@	42½
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		@	90
HIDES—℔ ℔			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	7½	@	7¾
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed)—M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	30
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 90
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 50
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	10
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 12½ ℔ Sacks		@	42
SHINGLES, 24-inch, ℔ M	3 00	@	5 00
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4½
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	8 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 00
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x36 heart	7 50	@	8 00
Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 80	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 80	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	15

HOW TO CURE HEADACHE.

Sick Headache results from a disordered stomach, and to cure it you must take something that will act on the liver. Ordinary cathartics only irritate the stomach, but Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets act on the liver, and cure Sick Headache. They are the smallest, cheapest and easiest to take. Only one pellet a dose. Sold by druggists.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 25 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 24½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1.00 per bbl for Strained and $1.05 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.25 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.60 for Dip, and $1.70 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm, 25c, 24½c; rosin firm, $1.25, $1.30; tar firm, $1.00; crude turpentine steady, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	101
Rosin	221
Tar	15
Crude Turpentine	77

Receipts same day last year.—168 casks spirits turpentine, 464 bbls rosin, 38 bbls tar, 66 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 6⅝c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 11-16 cts.	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5	" "
Low Middling	5 11-16	" "
Middling	6½	" "
Good Middling	6¾	" "

Same day last year, middling 7½c.

Receipts—7 bales; same day last year, 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c.

CORN.—Firm; 55@57½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00@1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Money on call steady at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange weak; actual business in bankers' bills 485¼@485½ for demand; 484¼@484 for sixty days. Posted rates 485@485½ and 486¼@487. Commercial bills 483. Silver certificates 57¼@58½. Bar silver 57¼. Mexican dollars 45½. Government bonds were strong; U. S. new 4's, registered, 121¾@122½; do. coupon, 122½; U. S. 4's 108¼@108½; do. coupon, 109½@111½; U. S. 2's, 95; U. S. 5's, registerd, 110¾@111½; do. 5's, coupon, 110¾@111¼. State bonds dull; N. C. 6's 127¼; 4's 104.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine steady.

CHARLESTON, June 13.—Spirits turpentine dull at 25½c; no sales. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, June 13.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales 930 casks; receipts 2,281 casks. Rosin firm; sales 792 barrels; receipts 3,222 barrels; A, B, C $1 05, D $1 10, E $1 15, F $1 20, G $1 30, H $1 45, I $1 45, K $1 50, M $1 50, N $1 70, W G $1 75, W W $1 85.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The cotton market showed irregularities, the crop positions being unsettled and feverish on local liquidation and light selling for foreign account, following reports of rain in the central portion of the cotton belt, while the Summer deliveries showed a relatively firm undertone on support from the bull clique. Fluctuations were quite violent at times. At the

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on every the fac-simile signature of wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher. *on the and has the signature of wrap-*

No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which ***even he*** does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Four Widows.

The chronicles of births and deaths kept by the minister of a New England parish in the eighteenth century afford much interesting and some amusing reading even at this late day.

In the records of deaths in one Massachusetts town is chronicled the departure from life of three widows three successive years. Their names are so odd as to bring an involuntary smile to the face of any reader who may chance upon them. They are recorded in the following order:

1742. The Widow Duty.
1743. The Widow Yell.
1744. The Widow Lull.

A few years later in the same town "the Widow Silence Dumm" went to her rest.—Youth's Companion.

Trajan's Column.

The famous column at Trajan is 127 feet high, composed of 34 blocks of marble and sculptured from top to bottom. There are 2,500 human figures in the sculptures, besides almost as many horses and several military engines. Its summit is reached by a spiral staircase of 184 steps.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS'
The Original & Genuine Worcestershire
SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

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FOR PIC NIC HAMS,

D. S. Sides, Plates,

Bellies, Corn, Meal, Hay,

Oats, Plow Lines,

HOOP IRON, SPIRIT CASKS, NAILS

and everything in groceries, go and see

R. R. STONE & CO.,

or write for prices. je 7 tf

FOR SALE.

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Strawberries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address
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Fire and Tornado Insurance

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Southwest corner of Front and Chesnut Sts
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BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

A JOKE THAT FAILED.

Story of the Adventure of a Bookworm and His Funny Friends.

Harding worked in a bank. By inclination he was a bookworm, also by occupation. In common with many other bookworms his chief complaint was that he did not have enough money to give his collecting instincts free play.

There was a Mrs. Harding.

Her principal complaint was that so much of Harding's money went for books.

Quite recently that person who crept into the ark under cover of darkness—to wit, one book agent—made his appearance at Harding's office. He had a whole lot of books, and Harding wanted most of them. The argument was that "you only have to pay 50 cents a week, and as soon as you make the first payment you get the books. Only so many of this edition to be printed, and in six months your copy will be worth twice what you pay for it."

So Harding decided to buy an edition of Dumas and an edition of Victor Hugo. He paid his first installment down, and the next day the books were delivered at the bank. The agent remarked that he would have the books sent to Harding's house in Brooklyn if he so desired, but Harding declared that for certain reasons he would rather have them sent to the bank. Of course everybody in the bank knew why.

"I'll just take Victor Hugo home tonight," he said, "and see how Mrs. Harding likes him."

Victor Hugo went to Brooklyn last night, and the latest reports were that Mrs. Harding didn't like him at all. In fact, Harding said the next day that he really had never seen any one so provoked in all his life as Mrs. Harding was when she heard that the money that should have bought dresses for the girls had gone for books.

"I'll just have these books of Dumas kept here for a few days," added Harding, "and let Mrs. Harding get over Hugo before I show her Dumas."

The books were packed away. They made quite a respectable bundle and weighed a good deal.

A week passed, and Harding announced with great glee that he had broached the subject to Mrs. Harding and that she had forgiven him for spending the money on Dumas as she had forgiven him the Victor Hugo purchase.

"I'll take them home tonight," he announced, and an hour or so later he went out for luncheon.

While he was away the spirit of evil entered into some of the other clerks, and they substituted in the package for the books a number of large bricks and many newspapers. The books they stored away in a desk, and then they told everybody else what they had done.

The whole office rejoiced to see Harding bending double under his load of books that afternoon and speculated on what Harding and Mrs. Harding would say and do and think when the package was opened in Brooklyn that night.

The next morning the whole force was on hand early to laugh at Harding, and when he arrived the preliminary guffaws were enjoyed, but Harding looked sad, so there was not much laughing.

"What's the matter, old man?" asked his dearest friend, the one who had substituted the bricks.

"I never saw such a man for hard luck," answered Harding. "You know that edition of Dumas!"

"Yes. What of it?"

"Well, I had my wife reconciled to my spending the money for the books, and Saturday night I took them home. I got on the elevated over in Brooklyn, and the guard wouldn't let me take the package into the car. I left it on the platform and took my eyes off it for two minutes, and some confounded thief walked off with it."—New York Sun.

Weaknesses seem to be even more carefully and anxiously concealed than graver and more decided faults, for human nature is more ashamed of the first than of the last.

The willow is one of the most adaptable of plants. A willow switch stuck in the wet ground will almost invariably take root and become a tree.

The largest carpet in the world is in Windsor castle. It is 40 feet in breadth and contains 58,840,000 stitches. The weaving of it occupied 28 men 14 months.

During the entr'actes of the Greek theaters boys sell dates, figs, bread and wine in the seats.

AN EGYPTIAN ETON.

SCHOOLS IN WHICH THE RICH BOYS OF CAIRO ARE EDUCATED.

Difficulties That English Teachers Have to Contend With—Pupils Are Boys In Name Only, For the Egyptians Have No Genuine Youth.

They were training for the sports. In the sunny playground was a row of big, fat boys—though none of them came within six inches of the slim, young, befezzed English head master—hanging on to a rope made fast round a tree. The trained instructor from Aldershot—he not so young or slim as he has been, but with muscles all india rubber and steel—was teaching them the tug of war. His white toothed, black faced, khaki clad Sudanese assistants were helping him.

I was in the Egyptian Eton. It was one of three schools originally founded for training teachers capable of giving instruction in English or French. But now it contains primary and secondary schools and a training college for the teachers, so that I was in a fair way to see at its best a summary of the whole system of public instruction in Egypt. It is only in its infancy as yet.

First we went into the primary school. There were not many pupils because the fees here are high—as much as $60 and $75 a year for day boys—and nobody much comes to the primary part except those who have failed elsewhere and whose fathers think the high fee a guarantee of high cramming. The primary course in Egypt takes four years; in the first, only Arabic subjects are taught; after that, English or French is introduced and gradually extended till in the two last years it takes 18 hours out of the weekly 33. All the instruction in languages is given in the language itself, but by natives. Only one—English or French—is taught, but that is taught thoroughly.

In the lowest class there were just four boys—absurd little owls with the gravity of old men, dressed in fez and overcoat. They were getting a drawing lesson from an elderly Arab with a shawl round his head. When I went in, they all stood up and saluted. In the highest class they were having an English lesson from a young native in a large butterfly tie. Their English was thick and sloppy; so, if it came to that, was the master's. Still you could understand it. In this class mustaches were already budding, and it seemed strange to hear young men reading infantile stuff about the sparrow.

The great difficulty in schools like this arises from the fact that a Mussulman is never a boy. As soon as he leaves the harem and is no longer a baby he jumps at a bound to being a man. A boy will do well in his classes up to 14, 15, 16, and then suddenly the cafes and hasheesh and lights o' love claim him, and from a bright eyed urchin he becomes a sallow, flashy, sodden, stupid, dissipated man about town. In one primary school two boys, 16 and 14, have just been married—not betrothed, you know, but really married, and living with their wives. The native master saw nothing extraordinary in a married sixth standard boy. Under the former system a boy took his primary certificate, which qualifies for lower government posts, at 14 or so, then spent six years getting his secondary certificate, and then perhaps went on to the training college or the schools of medicine or of law. Consequently he might easily be the father of a very fair sized family years before he started to earn a piastre.

Lately, by shortening the secondary course from five years to three, a real effort has been made to get boys out of hand and into the world before 20 or so. When we got on to the top form of the secondary school, there was no appreciable difference in the sort of boy—all befezzed, all overcoated, most mustached, all grave, as if school were a matter of life and death.

There is no difficulty in point of discipline with the Egyptian schoolboy. The French masters have some trouble sometimes, I was told, but in the very, very rare cases where an English master finds his classes too much for him he must go. It will not do to bring up the young in the idea that they may set at naught the authority of an Englishman.

And what, when all is said and done, of the Egyptian schoolboy? Does he do any good in return for the patient, intelligent, honest care his English masters bestow on him? Well, he is learning to play football, and that will be good for him, only when a boy says to his master, after playing the Egyptian Sandhurst, "The ground was too undulating; it recalled to me Hannibal's passage of the Alps," why, then, you perceive that even football will not necessarily turn a precocious man into a boy again. He is astonishingly industrious. The difficulty is not to make him work, but to prevent him from overworking. Eight hours' home work after five and a half in school is by no means an unknown performance. Some of his work in English literature which I saw compares quite well with that of university extension students at home, but, like theirs, it reads very textbooky. He has an astonishing gift for languages, and he can appreciate a play of Shakespeare with ghosts or witches in it and a good allowance of florid metaphor, no worse—perhaps better—than an English schoolboy.

But at the end of it all he is parrot-like in his unintelligence, incorrigible in his inaccuracy, hopelessly fatuous in his dishonesty. He understands ordinary English, if you ask him questions, uncommonly well, but he will reel you off a page of textbook, understanding the meaning of each word, but without an idea of the connected sense of it.

Will they ever make a boy of him? If skill and trying can do it, they will, and if he can be made a boy he can be made a man. But it is work against the collar, and it will not be done today or tomorrow.—G. W. Stevens in London Mail.

The Cost of the Chamber of Deputies.

The senators number 300, and there are 581 members of the chamber of deputies. They cost the country 7,999,000 francs annually without reckoning the "indemnities" paid to the presidents, the clerks and the 159 other persons attached to the two houses. The total expense exceeds 13,000,000 francs, and we consider the price very high for the amount of work that is done. If we add to this sum the 1,300,000 francs paid to the president of the republic, we discover with astonishment that the pouvoirs publics as now constituted cost the nation 13,813,737 francs per annum, or 813,737 francs more than the old royal civil list.—Nineteenth Century.

A Different Case.

"What's the matter, old man?"

"Oh, an old uncle of mine is coming up from the country to visit me. He's one of the greenest old guys in seven states. I suppose he'll make me the laughing stock of everybody that knows me."

"It isn't your Uncle Henry, who was up here last year, is it?"

"Yes."

"You didn't seem to be afraid that he'd make a laughing stock of you then."

"I know, but he's gone and lost all his money."—Chicago News.

The Modern Woman.

They were discussing a modern up to date woman.

"I understand that she belongs to a good many clubs," suggested one.

"I assure you that's a malicious libel to give the impression that she does not care for home life," replied the other. "Why, I doubt if she is an active member of more than eight or nine."—Chicago Post.

ONE KIND OF COURAGE.

The Act That Gained Two Enemies For a Confederate Lieutenant.

"Courage on the battlefield is not the only thing that makes a soldier," said an ex-Confederate officer to a correspondent. "It is very easy for a man to be brave when he is shoulder to shoulder with his comrades, but it is different on other occasions. It reminds me of an incident that came under my notice during the late war. One day the captain of a company received word that the Union soldiers had taken possession of a big mansion, and it was thought that some of the soldiers had been left behind concealed in the building. A lieutenant and two privates were immediately detailed to make an investigation. They reached the place easily. The lower floor was examined, but nothing appeared to be wrong further than the removal of a few valuables. The family had fled at the approach of the enemy. The men crept up the stairs and looked over the second story. It was the same as on the first. In the hall, however, there was a ladder leading to a trapdoor in the garret. The door was swinging down and it was evident that some one had climbed up to the ceiling. The lieutenant said that the garret would have to be searched. He told a private to go first.

"The private refused absolutely. He said it was certain death and that if he was a soldier he did not expect to have his head smashed open simply to look for a Union spy. He said he would take his punishment at the camp, but he would not stick his head through the trapdoor. The second private was told to close the swinging door. He refused. His reason was that he had a wife and children at home, and it was not bravery to stick his head in the fire.

"Without a word the lieutenant climbed the ladder and poked his head in the doorway. It was very dark, and he shut his eyes, expecting every moment to have a big ax slash out his brains. He remained there a half minute and then came down, closing the door after him. He told the privates that he would not report their cowardice to the captain, but during the remainder of the war those two privates were the bitterest enemies the lieutenant ever had. It was human nature, I suppose, for them to hate him."—New York Sun.

I was seriously affected with a cough for several years, and last Fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by a friend who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, MRS. MARY A. BEARD, Claremont, Ark. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:
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R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's
FINE SHOES
JUST RECEIVED.
Look in Our Show Window.

We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.
We keep at the same old place, 63½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.

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WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.
GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
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New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. Cuisine up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean
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Ice, Ice, Ice,
In Any Quantity From
10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.
Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.
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Address,
WM. H. BERNARD,
Editor and Proprietor,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Statement of Atlantic National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business May 5th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$534,023 29	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	57 27	Surplus	50,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	40,100 00	Undivided profits	18,597 06
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00		78,597 06
Due from other Banks	$173,132 13	Circulation	36,000 00
Cash on hand	104,319 42	Total Deposits	622,053 04
	277,450 54		
Total	$861,630 10	Total	$816,830 10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	May 5, '98.	May 5, '97.	May 5, '96.
Total Deposits	$545,000	$556,000	$602,000
Surplus and Net Profits	97,600	68,700	78,500
Bills Payable and Re discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.
Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. my 13 tf

BUY A CAMERA.

Photography Affords a Never-Ending Source of Enjoyment

Now is the season to buy. Sole dealers in Eastman's Kodaks, all style Premas, Photographers' Accessories, etc.

Hammocks, All Sizes, Colors and Styles.
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See the Wernicke Elastic Book Cases. "Always complete but never finished." Something new every day at

C. W. YATES & CO.
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MOLASSES
Of Our Own Importation
Now on Hand and
New Crop to Arrive.
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And Send Your Prescriptions to Any Druggist. When it Comes to
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Remember any old thing will NOT do.

Inquire if the man who fills your prescriptions is a Registered Pharmacist. Then ask yourself if he is careful, conscientious and painstaking. When you have settled all this, you will send your prescriptions to

J. HICKS BUNTING,
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For the Very Best
TABLE BUTTER.
We get it fresh on every steamer and keep it on ice.
Pure Leaf Lard 7½ Cents.
Granulated Sugar 5 Cents.
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'Phone 287. B. F. KING, MANAGER, Fourth Street Bridge.
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New Series.

The first instalment of the Tenth Series of the N. C. Home Building Association is payable on Saturday, July 2nd, at office in Seaboard Air Line Building, Front street

FRANK H. STEDMAN,
je 8 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,
Yours, Respectfully, &c.,
CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,
my 19 tf West End, Moore Co., N. C.

"Experience is a Dear Teacher."

We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your

Medicines & Filling Prescriptions

from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.

TELEPHONE, store 150, and residence 38?.

Yours, for some of your business.

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.
my 22 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE
VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:30 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:19 p. m., Laurinburg 6:38 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:19 p. m., Charlotte 10:35 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:00 a. m., leaves Weldon, 11:30 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:58 p. m., Athens 9:42 a. m., and Atlanta 5:30 p. m.

Train 402—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 6:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:26 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:53 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:29 a. m., Wadesboro 5:52 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a. m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 5:30 p. m.

Train 85—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:19 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 8:10 a. m., Monroe 8:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:40 a. m., Raleigh 11:00 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:30 p. m.

Train 86—Leaves Hamlet 9:30 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9:07 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 6:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:30 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:00 a. m., Raleigh 3:10 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:30 a. m., Washington 12:01 noon.

Train 10—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:30 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leave Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:30 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN,
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H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
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General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.
Condensed Schedule.
In Effect May 26th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 Daily.
Leave Wilmington	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	10 55 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	11 05 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 15 "
Leave Sanford	12 32 P. M.
Leave Climax	2 20 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Greensboro	3 10 "
Leave Stokesdale	3 56 "
Leave Walnut Cove	4 20 "
Leave Rural Hall	4 37 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	5 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 32 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 43 "
Leave Sanford	2 35 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 05 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 Daily.
Leave Bennettsville	8.00 A. M.
Arrive Marion	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. Daily.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 53 "
Leave Red Springs	5 30 "
Arrive Maxton	6 00 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 18. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. H. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.

New York for Wilmington.
BENEFACTOR..... Saturday, June 4th
CROATAN..... Saturday, June 11th
Wilmington for New York.
CROATAN..... Saturday, June 4th
BENEFACTOR..... Saturday, June 11th
Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.
CROATAN..... Tuesday, May 31
BENEFACTOR..... Tuesday, June 7

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For Freight or Passage apply to
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Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. my 29 tf

HOOP IRON.

300 Bundles Hoop Iron.
50 Bundles Rivets.
40 Bags Java Rice.
25 Barrels Carolina Rice.
10 Boxes Lemons.
50 Boxes Oysters.
40 Boxes Pint Pickles.
75 Boxes Sardines.
45 Boxes Oysters.

W. B. Cooper,
je 5 tf 226 North Water street.

Lots for Sale

AT WALLACE, N. C., I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, June 23d, 1898, several Town Lots situated west of the W. & W. Railroad, on Main and Railroad streets, in the thrifty Town of Wallace, N. C., in the centre of the best Strawberry belt known. Terms easy.
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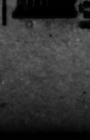
Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.



STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLings for rent.
Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se 5 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:08 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 3.54 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:27 p. m., Weldon 1:40 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.02 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.35 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 85—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:36 p. m., Chadbourn 5:35 p. m., Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:13 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:30 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:00 p. m., †New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:00 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 3:50 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:35 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 3:30 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p m., Rocky Mount 8:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:32 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 6:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:35 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:13 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:30 p. m., Greenville 6:37 p. m., Kinston 7:35 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:32 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:10 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:40 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:35 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a. m., arrive Latta 9.34 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m. Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.30 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 3:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 5:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1898

A GREAT STIR IN THE SENATE.

As to Disposition of Money Appropriated to Pay Methodist Book Concern.

A VERY HEATED COLLOQUY.

The Claim Alleged to Have Been Lobbied Through Congress and $100,000 of the Amount Paid to An Agent. House Proceedings.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—For nearly two hours to-day the Senate had under discussion the resolution of Mr. Lodge, Massachusetts, directing the claims committee to make an inquiry as to the disposition of the money appropriated by Congress to pay the claim of the book concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. A heated colloquy between Senators Chandler, New Hampshire, and Pasco, Florida, was the feature of the discussion. Senator Bacon, Georgia, opened the debate. He said he had not the remotest suspicion that anybody who was working for the claim here had any pecuniary interest in its passage. He had a conversation on the subject with Major E. B. Stahlman, who had received 35 per cent. of the claim paid, and the impression left upon him was that not a dollar of the money was to be paid to lobbyists. Mr. Stahlman, said Mr. Bacon, stated there was no arrangement or contract whereby anybody was to be paid a single dollar, except possibly a small amount for expenses. Mr. Bacon thought the idea that the claim was lobbied through Congress was absolutely abhorrent to Senators, particularly to those who actively supported it. He would not have voted for the claim had he known that any such amount as $100,000 was to be paid to an agent. "I deplore this matter and I regret it extremely," said Senator Bacon, "on account of the mortification which must come to a great religious society which obtained money under any arrangement that savored in the slightest way of false pretences."

Senator Lindsay, Kentucky, related the details of a conversation which he had had with Maj. Stahlman, who had told him that no fees were to be paid out of the appropriation, except possibly $2,000 or $2,500 as necessary expenses.

Senator Hoar, Massachusetts, believed this was an opportune time to say to the country that in the presentation of just claims to Congress there was never a necessity for the employment of agents or lobbyists. When it was known that a claim was being promoted by agents or lobbyists, it was actually endangered. Concerning the present matter, Senator Hoar said he would not declare it a pure swindle, but "it was an utter blunder, folly and delusion. The representatives of the Church ought, at once, to pay back to the government the money received under the appropriation, and the man who received the $100,000, if he ever expects to have a shred of character to his back, ought to give up the money."

Senator Chandler desired it to be understood that the present matter could not be settled by the disclaimer of false intent by those who pushed the claim through the Senate. He maintained that the money ought to be returned to Congress. If Stahlman should refuse to relinquish his gains, the Church ought to proceed against him to recover the money. It was perfectly clear, he said, that as the book concern was a corporation, the men who had made the contract with Stahlman had no authority to pay the amount agreed upon. Senator Chandler declared that the Senate had been grossly and outrageously deceived and that the Senator from Florida, Mr. Pasco, had been the agent, unwittingly, of the deception.

Mr. Pasco—The Senator knows I am incapable of deceiving the Senate.

Mr. Chandler—The Senate was deceived and the Senator from Florida was the agent of the deception; unwittingly, I have no doubt.

Senator Bacon felt that Senator Chandler was doing an injustice to Mr. Pasco, who had been deceived himself. He protested that it was unjust to place Mr. Pasco in that kind of position, while it was evident he himself had been imposed upon.

Mr. Chandler replied that he had disclaimed any unkind or unjust imputation upon Mr. Pasco. "We all were deceived," said he, "and Barbee and Smith did it."

"I ask the Senator from New Hampshire to retract absolutely those words which indicated that I was an agent of the deception practiced upon the Senate. I cannot remain patiently under such an imputation," said Senator Pasco.

"I do not know what the Senator can do," retorted Mr. Chandler. "If he can say or do anything about it I wish he would do so, in order that I may proceed with my speech. I have stated he did not willingly or wittingly deceive the Senate and that ought to be enough."

"I want the Senator's words to embody the absolute fact," said Mr. Pasco, hotly.

"Well, I decline," replied Senator Chandler, "to permit the Senator to put words into my mouth."

"I desire to say then," said Senator Pasco, "that any statement that I am an agent for deception in this matter is without foundation and the Senator from New Hampshire knows it."

"Well," Mr. President, "declared Mr. Chandler "the truth is the exact opposite of that statement."

Mr. Tillman did not believe that the money ought to be returned to the government, as the claim was prima. rilay just one, "but I want to say, Mr. President," he declared, "that the Methodist Church ought to make Stahlman disgorge."

The resolution was further discussed, but finally went over until tomorrow.

House of Representatives.

The debate upon Hawaiian annexation continued to-day in the House, ten speeches being made. Very little interest was manifested, either upon the floor or in the galleries, few occupants of the latter being present. A night session will be held to-morrow evening to afford opportunity for many members to speak, to whom otherwise it would be impossible to give time before the vote Wednesday afternoon.

The House passed a bill appropriating $473,151.26 to pay the Behring award, and at 5.18 adjourned.

James Johnson a member of the Twenty-fourth U. S. infantry, has been convicted of murder in the second degree by the circuit court at Bartow, Fla., but sentence has not yet been pronounced.

AN EXPEDITION TO PORTO RICO.

War Department Hurrying Arrangements for the Second Military Invasion.

THE TRANSPORTS SECURED.

Point of Embarkation Will Not be Tampa. The Expedition to Santiago Now Well on Its Way—Not Likely to be Troubled by Spanish Ships.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Arrangements for the second expedition of invasion from the United States for the West Indies are being hurried at the War Department. There seems to be no doubt that this expedition, if its number approaches the first, will be sent from the east coast of the United States. The experience in embarking the first from Tampa has demonstrated to the War Department officials that other ports where the railroad and other facilities are more adequate than at Tampa are much more desirable places for the concentration of troops and their embarkation. The officers at Tampa have recommended that future expeditions approaching any magnitude be dispatched from some other city. A board of army officers for the past week has been examining various places in the South with a view to their occupation for camping purposes, and it is also suggested that it may take occasion to point out a desirable port for the embarkation of the Porto Rico expedition. The board will arrive here tomorrow morning and will hurriedly prepare its report for the consideration of the President. Fernandina and Savannah are looked upon with favor by War Department officials as suitable ports for the departure of the invading army, and Charleston also has been suggested.

Five transports are now at Fernandina, viz: The Comanche, Knickerbocker, Louisiana, Gate City and City of Macon. The Catania and Arcadia were at New York two days ago, and the Lampasas and Nueces, of the Mallory Line, whose charters have been about closed by Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, are at New York. Already, therefore, the department is very well equipped with transports for the second invading army.

The Santiago Expedition.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The first army of invasion to Cuba is now well on its way, thirty-two transport steamships bearing over 15,000 officers and men, convoyed by battleships, cruisers, gunboats and auxiliary craft, sixteen in number, having actually sailed from Key West at daybreak this morning. An authoritative statement to this effect was made at the War Department to-day, setting at rest all reports that the expedition was on its way or had landed last week. The authorities made the announcement for the reason that the time for secrecy was now past, as the scout boats had made sure that the path was clear before it and that no possible menace could come from the Spanish ships or troops, even should the enemy know that our forces were now advancing against them. With the expedition off, officials here feel that there will be a period of comparative inaction for a few days. By Thursday, at the latest, the transports will be off Santiago, and a large American army will make its landing on Cuban soil. Admiral Sampson has cleared the way for this undertaking and little danger is apprehended in getting ashore. It will be after that, when the advance is made, that the actual dramatic developments may be expected. By that time it is likely the American commanders will be in direct cable communication with the authorities here. Admiral Sampson has taken the shore end of the cable landing at Guantanamo, and a force of cable experts is rapidly restoring the line to working order. The progress of this work has been so satisfactory that one of the leading officials of the State Department said to-night that it was hoped this direct cable communication would be established by Thursday. It will put an end to the dearth of official information concerning important movements, and will enable the authorities here to keep in close touch with those executing the strategic movements.

The Army of Invasion.

The troops making up the expedition which started to-day are as follows:

Infantry regiments—Sixth, Sixteenth, Seventy-first New York volunteers, Tenth, Twenty-first, Second, Thirteenth, Ninth, Twenty-fourth, Eighth, Twenty-second, Second Massachusetts volunteers, First, Twenty-fifth, Twelfth, Seventh, Seventeenth, Third, Twentieth—total infantry, 56 officers and 10,709 enlisted men.

Cavalry—Two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the Third, Sixth, Ninth, First and Tenth cavalry, and two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the First United States volunteer cavalry; total dismounted cavalry 159 officers, 2,875 enlisted men; mounted cavalry; one squadron of the Second, nine officers and 280 enlisted men.

Artillery—Light batteries, E and K, First artillery, A and F, Second artillery; 14 officers and 323 enlisted men; batteries G and H., Fourth artillery, siege, four officers and 132 enlisted men.

Engineers—Companies C and E, nine officers, 200 enlisted men.

Signal corps—One detachment, two officers and 45 enlisted men.

Hospital departments are included in the foregoing figures. The staff corps numbers fifteen officers.

The grand total of the expedition is 778 officers and 14,564 enlisted men.

Aside from the men and officers making up the expedition, the boats carried a vast quantity of supplies, ammunition and war equipment necessary to maintain an organization of this size for at least sixty days. Every detail for the landing of this party has been worked out by the engineer corps of the army. It will be a laborious process at best, and will take a full day or more. The point of landing has been so chosen that there is little danger of an interruption from the Spanish forces, but should they attempt to make trouble Admiral Sampson's ships will insure ample protection until the troops can care for themselves.

The Spanish Cadiz Fleet

is almost as much of a mystery to the naval officers here as was Admiral Cervera's flying squadron during the two weeks immediately preceding its inglorious bottling up at Santiago. To-day a report came that the squadron was unfit for sea. That would have been credited except that the department has had information as late as Saturday to the effect that the squadron was already at sea and was about to depart. About a week before that it had been told that the Cadiz fleet had sailed. Having in mind these conflicting reports, the war board scarcely knows where to give credence, though it would seem to be an extraordinary circumstance that the least doubt could exist as to the presence in or absence from the harbor of populous city, such as Cadiz, of a whole squadron of warships. However, the weight of opinion seems to incline to the presence of the fleet at Cadiz, owing to the bad condition of the ships. It may be noted, however, that although acting upon this belief, as shown by the beginning of the military invasion of Cuba, the war board is taking no unnecessary chances of a surprise and by means of scouts has provided for securing timely warning of the approach of any hostile vessels to the seat of war.

Not An Agreeable Prospect.

The news of the attack by the Spaniards upon the United States marines at Guantanamo bay Saturday night was not confirmed by official advices up to the close of the day here. However, there is no disposition to question the accuracy of the press report, and the news has had a rather sobering effect upon the element that has insisted upon rushing troops forward regardless of their unpreparedness. Saturday night's action shows that the Spanish are not afraid to charge boldly upon the United States troops, and the prospects of a bush-whacking warfare disclosed by the Spanish movements are anything but agreeable to the persons who have been hoping for a short campaign. A good deal of surprise is expressed at the failure of the report to mention any substantial aid received from the insurgents by the United States marines camped on Crest Hill. Reinforcements were sent from our own ships, but it does not appear in the reports that the marines had help from the men best calculated from their experience in jungle fighting to be of service in an encounter with Spanish guerillas. Without any disparagement of the fighting ability of the marines, who appear to have acquitted themselves with the greatest credit so far as concern their bravery and steadiness under fire, the question has been raised in the minds of the military experts whether, failing in any substantial assistance from the Cubans who were reported to have been so numerous in the vicinity, Western soldiers trained in Indian fighting would not be of more service in a Cuban campaign. Nothing so severely tasks the courage and endurance of troops as to be shot at from cover by an unseen foe, and only troops trained in our latest skirmish drill can render effective service in such attacks.

The Navy Department has concluded that it has purchased as many small vessels for the auxillary fleet as it requires, and an intimation to that effect was conveyed to Admiral Erben, in charge of that service, to-day.

A TWENTY-ROUND CONTEST.

Tommy West Defeated by Tommy Ryan in a Battle for the Welter Weight Championship.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Tommy Ryan, of Syracuse, met and easily defeated Tommy West, of this city, tonight, in the fourteenth round of a twenty-round contest for the welter weight championship of the world. Ryan out fought his man at every point and might have ended the contest more quickly had he cared to. West was game to the core and took an awful lot of hammering. Ryan's backers laid odds on their man and took all the New York money in sight. The referee, Charlie White, let the bout go as far as humanity would permit and when at last he sent the men to their corners and awarded the fight to Ryan, there was general satisfaction among the spectators.

INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION.

Spain Wants France or Austria to Take the Initiative.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BRUSSELS, June 13.—The special Madrid correspondent of the *Petit Blue*, of this city, has telegraphed an interview, which he claims to have had with Senor Merino, the private secretary of the Spanish Premier, Senor Sagasta, in which the secretary is quoted as having formally declared that the Spanish government will now accept any proposal which is submitted "on the expression that it does not emenate from the enemy," but the Premier's secretary is said to have added: The international mediation which would be especially welcomed upon the part of Spain would be in the case of the initiative being taken by France or Austria.

Semi-Official Denial.

MADRID, June 13, 2 P. M.—A semi-official note issued to-day emphatically contradicts all the American reports of the operations in Cuba.

The note concludes: "The European press will make a mistake in imagining Spain is discouraged and at the end of her resources. On the contrary Spain is full of hope and determined to continue the war."

LYNCHING IN KANSAS.

A Murderer Killed by a Mob in the Public Square of Great Bend.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

GREAT BEND, June 13.—In the public square, fronting on the principal business street of this city, a murderer was lynched at 8 o'clock this evening by a mob of probably 500 persons. It is estimated that at least 1,000 men of Great Bend witnessed the tragedy. The victim was John Becker, a young white man, who on April 8th killed Myrtle Huffmeister, the sixteen-year old daughter of William Huffmeister, a farmer, living midway between Great Bend and Ellinwood.

Becker was employed by the farmer and the tragedy followed the girl's refusal to accept his advances. When she came to the stable in the evening, Becker shot her to death, after which he set fire to the farmer's stables and escaped. On April 13th, a posse of farmers captured the murderer near St. John, Stafford county, and he was kept for a time at Hutchinson.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

New York—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 3.

Cleveland — Cleveland- Pittsburg, postponed; wet grounds.

Chicago—Chicago-St. Louis, postponed; wet grounds.

Boston—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2.

Washington—Washington, 5; Baltimore, 1.

A dispatch to the *Morning Post* from Madrid says Spain's efforts for a foreign loan have failed.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SUNDAY'S FIGHT AT GUANTANAMO.

Further Particulars of the Affair Between the Marines and Spanish Guerillas.

REINFORCEMENTS LANDING.

Spaniards Opened Fire With Artillery Monday Morning—Their Guns Soon Silenced by the Warships—No Casualties on American Side.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

UNITED STATES CAMP, ENTRANCE OF GUANTANAMO BAY, Sunday June 12, Via Kingston, Ja., Monday, June 13, 8:40 A. M.—The Spaniards last night attacked the camp of the First battalion of marines under Lieutenant R. W. Huntington and were repulsed with heavy loss. Four Americans were killed, namely: Surgeon J. B. Gibbs, New York city; Sergeant Smith, Company D; private McCallgan, Company D, and private Dunnrishy, Company D. The wounded were private McGowan, Company D, hand shattered, and the pilot on the U. S. Marblehead, shot through the leg. The firing began after midnight and lasted until daybreak. At times there was a heavy fusilade on both sides.

Lieutenants Neville and Shaw, of Company D, with thirty men, were on picket duty all night and were attacked by a heavy force of Spaniards. All the men killed were in this detachment, except Dr. Gibbs, who was shot while in camp. The pickets held the Spaniards off until relieved this morning.

Reinforcements were landed from the Texas and Marblehead this morning. They consisted of sixty men and two rapid-fire guns. The men are suffering greatly from heat and thirst, but they are all behaving splendidly in and out of fire.

After McCallgan and Dunnrishy were killed their heads were shockingly mutilated with machetes.

Late this morning the Spaniards opened fire from two guns placed on the west side of the harbor. The shots flew wild. The Texas, Yankee and torpedo boat Porter, which were lying in the harbor, opened fire and in a short time silenced the Spanish guns. The latter fired only once after the ships opened on them. There were no casualties on the American side.

It was decided by Colonel Huntington this morning to abandon the position first occupied as a camp, as there were no signs of reinforcements of troops and it was known that a force of Spaniards six times more numerous than the marine battalion was in the vicinity. Therefore, the crest of the hill which the troops held last night was given up to batteries and rifle pits and the tents were pitched on the side of the hill near the harbor, which is protected by the warships.

Fighting Resumed at Guantanamo.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

OFF UNITED STATES CAMP, GUANTANAMO BAY, Sunday, June 12th, noon, via Kingston, Ja., June 13, 11:30 A. M.—When the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless left Guantanamo bay early this morning, after the thirteen hours skirmish between the United States marines under Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington and the Spanish guerillas and regulars, it was expected that the fighting would be renewed. The Marblehead was landing reinforcements and nothing had been heard from the advance pickets under Lieutenant Wendell C. Neville and Lieutenant Melville J. Shaw.

At 9 o'clock the firing was again renewed by the Spaniards, who appeared off the camp on the edge of a small island, about a mile to the northeast. It was promptly returned by thirteen rifles and a three-inch field gun, and in a short time, all signs of the enemy had disappeared. Colonel Huntington then sent to the landing for a second three-inch gun, which was dragged up the hill and placed in position at the summit. The skirmish lines thrown around the camp kept up a popping all the morning, but with not much result to show for it. Meanwhile the Marblehead left the harbor and threw a few shells into the woods.

Five Spaniards Killed.

To the great delight of the marines in camp, Lieutenants Neville and Shaw, with thirty men of Company D, returned in good shape, but much exhausted by eighteen hours of picket duty. One man, Sergeant Smith, of Company K, had been shot through the abdomen and instantly killed. For most of the day and night Lieutenants Neville and Shaw had been surrounded by a much superior force, but men and officers behaved splendidly and, although the firing of the Spaniards was constant and heavy, Lieutenant Neville's detachment held its own, inflicting much more damage than it sustained. At least five Spaniards are know to have been killed, and as Lieutenant Neville's men kept up a steady fire throughout the night and the enemy was not at a great distance, it is believed that the Spanish casualties were heavy.

The battleship Texas arrived this morning and sent ashore forty marines and two automatic guns as reinforcements. The Marblehead also sent an additional small detachment.

Private Bartholomew McGowan, of Company D, will lose his hand, which was shattered by a bullet. Amputation will be necessary.

The Marblehead pilot, who was shot through the leg while guiding the cruiser out of the harbor this morning, holds the rank of a colonel in the Cuban service.

WARM WIRELETS.

The President signed the War Revenue bill yesterday afternoon at 3.01 o'clock.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of S. W. Hancock, postmaster at Newbern, N. C.

According to a dispatch from Madrid to the London *Financial News* three Spanish ironclads from Madagascar waters have arrived inside of Manila, and Admiral Dewey's ships have gone to meet them.

The four men who attempted to hold up a Santa Fe express train at Coleman Junction, Texas, were captured Sunday. Several shots were fired by both sides before the bandits surrendered.

THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

— The War Spirit: Patriotic Cub—"Papa, were you born in England?" Papa—"Yes, my son." Patriotic Cub—"say, but didn't we lick you in 1812!"—*Judge.*

CIRCULAR EXPLAINING PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.

Inviting Subscriptions for $200,000,000. The Three Per Cent. Loan Authorized by Congress.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Immediately upon receipt of information from the White House that the War Revenue bill had been signed by the President, Secretary Gage to-day issued a circular explaining to the public the proposed bond issue. The circular says:

"The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions from citizens of the United States for $200,000,000 of the bonds of the 3 per cent. loan authorized by the act of Congress, approved June 13, 1898. Subscriptions will be received at par for a period of thirty-four days, the subscription being open from this date to 3 o'clock P. M. on the 14th day, on July 18th, 1898. Bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form the coupon bonds in denominations of $20, $100, $500 and $1,000, and the registered bonds in denominations of $20, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. They will be dated August 1st, 1898, and, by the terms, will be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable August 1st, 1918.

"The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly; the interest on the coupon bonds will be paid by means of coupons, to be detached from the bonds as the interest becomes due, and the interest on the registered bonds will be paid by checks, drawn to the order of the payees, and mailed to their addresses.

"The law authorizing this issue of bonds provides that in allotting said bonds, the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions of the lowest amounts shall be first allotted. In accordance with that provision allotments to all individual subscribers will be made before any bonds will be allotted to other than individuals. All individual subscriptions for $500 or less will be allotted in full, as they are received and such subscriptions must be paid in full at the time the subscription is made. Persons subscribing for more than $500 must send in cash or certified checks to the amount of 2 per cent. of the sum subscribed for, such deposit to constitute a partial payment, and to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure on the subscriber's part to make full payment for his subscription, according to the terms of the circular. Allotments to subscribers for more than $500 will be made as soon as possible after the subscription closes.

"In order to avoid a too rapid absorption of funds into the treasury, with a possible consequent evil effect on industry and commerce, any subscriber for more than $500 will be permitted to take his allotment of bonds in installments of 20 per cent. taking the first installment within ten days after the notice of the allotment and the balance at four equal interval of forty days each, in four installments each of 20 per cent. of the bonds allotted. Delivery of bonds are taken. The 2 per cent. deposit will apply on the final installment. Any subscriber may pay for the whole amount allotted him within ten days from the date of the notice of his allottment. Interest will be adjusted from the time of the actual payment whether paid in one sum or installments as permitted. Separate subscriptions from one individual, although made from time to time, will be aggregated and considered as one subscription.

"The Secretary of the Treasury will receive in payment for the bonds post-office money orders payable at Washington, D. C., and checks, bank drafts and express money orders collectable in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicag , St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. All money orders and bank drafts must be drawn in favor of the Treasurer of the United States. The money orders and bank checks so received will be forwarded for collection by the department, and as soon as returns are obtained the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of collection. The Secretary will also receive in payment for the bonds certificates of deposit issued by the assistant treasurers of the United States in the above named cities. These certificates of deposit may be obtained from any assistant treasurer in exchange for gold coin, gold certificates, standard silver dollars, silver certificates, U. S. notes, Treasury notes of 1890 and national bank notes, and the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of the certificate of deposit. The Secretary will also receive currency sent by registered mail or by express direct to the Treasury Department. For the mutual convenience of the subscribers and the Department, a blank form of letter to accompany remittances has been prepared, and it may be obtained at the offices of national and State banks generally, at the several sub-treasuries of the United States at any money order postoffice, and at any express office.

"The bonds will be dated August 1, 1898, and they will be delivered to subscribers free of expense for transportation as soon after the date as possible. The bonds will be accompanied by a check for the amount of interest due the subscribers from the date of its payment to August 1, 1898. All remittances and other communications relative to this loan should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, division of loans and currency, Washington, D. C.

"All subscriptions must be received at the Treasury Department, Washington, not later than 3 o'clock, Wednesday, July 14, 1898. No subscriptions received after that date and hour will be considered."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

Painting the Lily.

"I was in a chemist's shop," says a correspondent of the London News, "when a coster girl entered with a large basket of violets and set it on the floor. I bought a bunch and then noticed the chemist's assistant pass a small glass vial to the girl, the contents of which she emptied into the basket. 'Tricks of trade,' said the chemist, with a smile, while the merchant gave him a look of sly humor from under her hat. 'What was that she bought?' I asked. 'A penn'orth of wood violet,' he replied. 'Those French violets don't smell. They rest on moist moss in the basket, and the moist moss absorbs the perfume. The penn'orth will sell the basket.'"

His Mistake.

Mrs. Chumpleigh—If you say you never made a mistake in your life, you state what is not a fact.

Mr. Chumpleigh—Well, you needn't throw my marrying you in my face at lunch.—London Fun.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

No New Organization of Troops Until First and Second Regiments Are Completed.

THE N. C. NAVAL BATTALION.

Telegraph Operators Wanted for Service in the Philippines—The Tenth Immune Regiment—Brig. Gen. Arnold's Slanders.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 13.

The chief discussion in local war circles is the probable complexion of the two battalions to be organized under the second call for volunteers. The order from the War Department, I am able to state authoritatively, says that no new organization may be begun until the First and Second regiments are both recruited to their full strength. This will probably take two or three weeks.

The recruiting party of the First regiment is here, but they have not received the necessary blanks from the War Department. The physicians of the Second regiment, by order of Secretary Alger, will examine recruits for both regiments. The party have received applications from ten men and need over one hundred. The Second regiment needs about one hundred and fifty more.

Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, of the U. S. Marine Service, arrived here from Statesville yesterday. He was called there to examine reported smallpox cases. He says it is epidemic in that town, eleven well developed cases having been found among the negroes.

Dr. Wertenbaker says the Naval Reserves will be examined and given positions according to their ratings; thus, a private may be an ensign and *vice versa*. The Wilmington men were not mustered in in that manner and will probably be allowed to remain in the service as at present.

Colonel Lee, U. S. A., is to organize the Tenth Immune regiment, and is to have headquarters here. This, as I have stated before in my telegrams to the STAR, will probably cause the two battalions under the second call to be made up of white men. Adjutant General Cowles is of this opinion. It is not the Governor, but the Secretary of War who decides complexion of the two battalions.

Judge T. R. Purnell, wife and daughter, Miss Bessie, left this afternoon for Charlotte. To-morrow Judge Purnell opens Federal Court there.

The slanders of North Carolina troops by General Arnold continue to cause indignation. It is stated that if General Arnold fails to take proper and satisfactory action in this connection, Colonel Armfield will send the order direct to the War Department, demanding thorough investigation. Arnold is getting some hot talk in Raleigh. People here await news from Washington with interest.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, June 13.—Adjutant General Cowles this afternoon received a dispatch from General Merritt, saying that a few telegraph operators for the Manila corps would be accepted.

A thunder storm broke up the dress parade of the Second regiment this afternoon.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Just Received a nice lot of Howard Peaches, N. C. Hams, Sides and Shoulders. Also a quantity of Cow Peas. Call on me at 215 Market street, or ring up Bell Phone No. 98. H. J. Bierman. je 14 tf

How About Some Fine country Hams? You can get them from L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street. See him for anything you want in country produce. je 4 tf

H. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street, is the place to get your Cow Peas, Black-eye Peas, Butter, Chickens, Eggs and N. C. Hams. je 3 tf

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 92. je 2 tf

Just Received Big Lot fresh Mountain Butter. Only 15c pound. Also big stock Strawberries and all kinds of vegetables. Both phones 163. L. Clayton Grant, successor to R. R. Ward, 218 Market street. my 25 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf

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A PRINCE'S CONSTANCY.

Cupid Fails to Discover It In His Utopian Agency.

In Utopia, at the crossroads of Dreams and Sentimental Memories, Cupid had started a lost and found agency.

Upon the shelves and in the cupboards of his establishment the little god had accumulated an odd collection of objects both precious and fragile. There were lost ambitions by the score, neatly labeled, but never to be claimed; shattered illusions collected in jars of appropriate sizes, childish loves faded, but still fragrant; architectural plans of numberless castles in Spain—indeed, every description of tender and extravagant and exquisite things.

Tullio, the beautiful prince of the land appeared at the request window.

"My constancy," he demanded.

"Where and when did you lose it?" asked Cupid with a businesslike air.

Tullio scratched his head meditatively.

"Down on the road of Common Sense," said he.

Cupid scrutinized his interlocutor closely.

"Are you sure you have been there?" he asked.

"It was long ago," stated Tullio, "and that was why I lost my constancy."

Cupid set to searching dusty shelves for the required object. He found any number of dead loves, a dozen parcels of misplaced affections, some amorous intrigues, which he hurried over with sundry blushes, a single package of self conceit, which is not often lost and found, of pride which had been dropped by a duchess who loved a blacksmith. But he did not find the prince's constancy.

"Not here," said Cupid peremptorily. "You will have to try the bureau of impossible dreams."

Prince Tullio shrugged his shoulders with indifference.

"I shall do nothing of the sort," he said. "I shall let my constancy go to the devil, to whom it rightly belongs."

"There is no use in doing that," smiled Cupid. "He has all he wants already in his affection for Utopian princes. Some day you will find that out."—Brooklyn Citizen.

Hopeless.

She—Do you think the north pole will ever be discovered?

He—Not as long as people are willing to pay to hear men tell how they didn't find it.—Chicago News.

Too Indefinite.

Bill—I've been buying a repeater.

Jill—What do you mean, a pistol or a parrot?—Yonkers Statesman.

A lion in a jungle will jump 35 feet or 10 feet from a standing start.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES "THE PEACE MAKERS"

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

SAVE SOMETHING EVERY WEEK,

AND DEPOSIT IT IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $10,000.

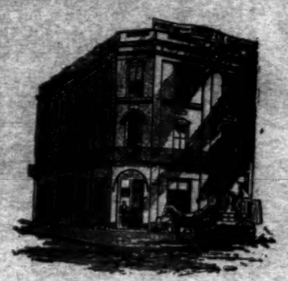
We Want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 O'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.

2.—You can draw it out when you need it.

3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and working for you while you are asleep.

☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit. je 9 tf



ADVISORY NOTICE.

TO COTTAGERS AT

Ocean View and Carolina Beach.

Take a day off and ascertain your needs and advise us of same at least a week before you intend to occupy your Cottage.

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